# NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

Vol. IX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1882

Number 32

### OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION. --7, Rua Nora das Larangeiras THOMAS A. OSBORN, Minister,

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manor EDWIN CORBETT

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# Traveller's Directory

RAIL WAYS.

RAILWAYS.

DOM FEDRO II.—Thomph Express: Uproved, leaves Rio at 5.a. m.: arriving at (Barm Junction) at 7:43 a.m., fastre Rus (central line) toti) a m. Babacena 3;45 p.m., borto Novo (branch from Enter Rios) 12 m., Cacheera (S. Paulo branch) 11:45.a.m., Sto Paulo (Fer. S. P. R. Rio R. R.) 6 p.m., Douwerste's leaves Sio Paulo 6 a.m., Barbacena 3;3 a.m., Dorto Novo text ja pm.; arriving at Barm 4:1 and Rio 7:2 p.m. Connects with Valenciana line at Dessengancy Rio dis. Flores line at Commercio, União Mineira line at Seriana. Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at Sitio; Leopoldina line at Porto Noro; Recesed e Arcas line at Siruby; mul 5. Panlo and Rio de Janério line at Cachoetra. L'audot f. Express: (Pionerd, leaves Rio 7:3 am arriving at Barta 16:20, a.m., Rio Novo (central line) 7:07; Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 9:28 p.m. Domotrosof, leaves Cachoetra 6:48 a.m., Rio Novo, 5;30 a.m., arriving at Barta 16:27 and 1:57 p.m., Rio 5:45 p.m. Stops at all stations. Connects with Satta Crus bunch at Spopenbia. Jand Macacob tranch at Iledia. Macat Trainas: Leaves Rio at 5:10 p.m., foun Barta 16:20, 7:10 p.m., foun Barta 16:20 p.m., found found

9,40 p. m.

CANTAGALLO R. K.—Leares Nitheroby Santa Ama
7,30 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 100 Condeiro 1 hour
per trans way from Cantagallo 4,25 and Macuco 545 p. m.

Return train leaves Macuco 652, Cordeiro 7,30 and Nova
Friburgo 1110 a. m., arriving at Nitheroby 433 p. m. A ferry
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Trajetich Mani at 1 p. m. reek days and 1 a. m. Smadays and
holidays, passengers arriving at Petropolis at 530 p. m. week
days, and 3 p. m. Smadays. Returning, difference leaves Petropolis nt 6 a.m., the boat arriving at Rio at 939 o.a.m.

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on the eve of departure of the American packet the French packet of the 15th., and Noval Mail packet of the 24th, of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUN, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian Contains a sinutanay 6 news and versioning vessels, the com-neredal report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, and a other information necessary to a correct judgment of

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SPECIAL NOTICE, — The remaining numbers for the present year will be sent gratis to all new subscribers for 1883.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1882.

THE recent strike at Santos is one more indication of the course of present events. In this country popular movements are rarely known. There being but a very few manufacturing industries in the country there have as yet been no labor organizations similar to those in Europe and the United States, and strikes for wages are therefore unknown. Recently, however, there have been two or three outbreaks against oppressive taxation, but with no other result than the valuable one of teaching the people their own strength. In 1879 there was a feeble attempt on the part of the street porters in this city to resist a municipal license tax of 75000, but it lasted only twenty-four hours, when the strikers paid their tax and went to work. In 1880 occurred the vintem riot in this city, which was suppressed with bloodshed, but not without some concession. 'The tax was taken off the street railways, and the irritation subsided. All these occurrences, however, have had the effect of partially organizing the people, and of teaching them what power lies in their own hands. At Santos a new municipal tax of 20\$ on carters went into force on the 1st instant, and was the occasion of a general strike. Business was at once largely suspended. The tax was onerous and oppressive, and the strikers felt themselves justified in holding out to the bitter end. The result was that the municipal council met on the 3rd and suspended the obnoxious t.x. Order was at once restored, and business was resumed. The tax was most oppressive and the strikers succeeded in destroying it. Their purpose was good, and their success is worthy of genuine congratulation. And in connection with this it should be borne in mind that one success of this kind is of immeasurable importance just at this time, and marks the opening of a new era in this country. Hereafter oppressive direct taxes will run the risk of a very short life.

THE troubles between the government and the gas company of this city have finally culminated in a riot against the latter. bare outline of the difficulty is as follows. The old contract expired in 1879. 'The then minister of agriculture, Counselor Sinimbú, made a new contract with the company, subject to legislative sanction, in which the rates were considerably reduced. His successor, Counselor Buarque de Macedo, was opposed to this contract, and well organized, that the slaves had been and did all he could to defeat it. The bill able to arm themselves, that they could and support. In our own work we are necessing the development of the country. Statistics

confirming the contract passed the lower house, but was finally rejected in the Senate a few weeks ago, the government being instructed to call for new tenders. This left the company operating wholly without contract of provisional agreement and with the express declaration by the government that the service should be again offered to a public competition. Under these circumstances the manager of the works decided to return to the old rates of the contract of 1851, as he apparently had a perfect right to do. The prices were high and onerons, and there accordingly considerable complaint. Of this the government took no notice. On the 9th instant several business men of the Rua do Ouvidor held a meeting and agreed not to use gas under the higher rates - a proceeding perfectly right and proper. In the evening, however, a mob of roughs, who probably never use gas except in the public streets, turned out and began to compel every business house to stop its use. They then began to smash the street lamps, six hundred of which were destroyed. A military force was then sent out to quell the disturbanee. After all this the minister of agriculture notified the manager that the government would entertain proposals for a provisional arrangement, but could not recognize the right of the company to increase its rates. A meeting was held on the 13th instant, at which the minister insisted on this nun-recognition as a basis of all further negotiation. The manager very properly declined to put himself into that position, and has sent home for instructions. The affair will probably result in the purchase of the plant, as it is becoming apparent that no company can deal with the very little reason to defend the foreign gas companies of this country, but in matters of this character they are entitled to a better show of justice than the government is inclined to grant them.

THE slave revolt at Jaguary, near Campinas, São Paulo, on the night of the 31st ult., of which we had only just received news at the publication of our last issue, is an incident in the course of events in Brazil which should not be overlooked. The bare outline of the affair is in reality the least important part; to the slaveholders themselves this event should be full of deep significance. Had this outbreak been nothing more than a quarrel with the overseer it is scarcely possible that there would have been an organized conspiracy among so many slaves, and so determined a resistance against the master himself and his party. The plain story is that these slaves had shown such signs of insubordination that their master, Sr. Luiz de Pontes Barbosa, thought it proper to assemble an armed party of friends, some thirty in number, and to invest the slave quarters at night with the purpose of securing the ringleaders. The slaves were fully prepared for this -so well prepared in fact that they had opened communication between their several barracks, and were ready for the conflict. They were apparently well armed, even with firearms, as they killed one of the assailing party and wounded several others. They first dreve the master and his friends off the premises, and then they set out for Campinas, to the number of 73 men, women and children, with the purpose of giving themselves up. And on the way they gave enthusiastic vivas for "emancipation" and the "republic." Just before entering Campinas they killed one José Dias and his wife and beat some children so severely that two of them died-but for what reason is not apparent. From these incidents it is evident that the movement was deliberate

did fight well, even against equal numbers of the dominant race, and that the idea of liberty and free government was one of the chief motives of their revolt, as shown in their subsequent march to Campinas. In view of these facts the planter may well inquire how it has been possible for these slaves to prepare themselves so well for an uprising, and how they have obtained these i.leas of emancipation and government. And it may not be amiss to inquire just how far these ideas have extended among the slaves. It is not at all likely that this case is an isolated one, and that the slaves of Sr. Luiz de Pontes are the only ones in all S. Paulo who are determined to seek liberty with arms in their hands. It is only a lew days ago when a large number of slaves at Araras deliberately left their master's plantation in a body, and went to S. Paulo after their freedom. And it is only a few days after that another uprising near Caldas has taken place, there being over 100 slaves engaged. If we mistake not these are ominous signs of the approaching end. We have before warned our Brazilians friends that this process of gradual emancipation could not long be continued without creating trouble, and we believe that trouble is not far off. It is inquestible that this dragging. torturing policy, this inhuman suspense, which slaveholders are pleased to "gradual emancipation," can be carried on without exciting revolt. Think of taking one or two men a year out of a hundred for the purpose of emancipation, and then say that the others can rest content in hourlage! No human being can stand such torturing injustice! It is perfectly clear that if some government on equitable terms. We have other and better measure is not soon adopted for the early emancipation of Brazilian slavery, the slaves will take the initiative themselves, and will win it with fire and blood.

> To those who have long felt the desire for something tangilde and reliable in B.azilian statistics, the Jornal do Commercio of the 6th instant brought mexpected balm. The pranks which the commercial statistician of that journal bas long been accustomed to play with a patient public, gave little assurance of the indignant protest which we now have before us. Others have long felt the need of this and some of them have at times had the temerity to record their wants in print. But yet, nothing practical has ever been done. In concluding an editorial on this question, the Iornal says :

In the meantime our statistical inventory only amounts to this: Ten years ago we made a census of the population; we have a bureau of commercial statistics which always at least five years in arrears; we do not even to this day know how many slaves were registered in accordance with th of 28th September, 1871; we possess no railway statistics, none of navigation, nor of public and private education, nor of births and deaths—in short, we have none of any public service. In short, we have note in any painte service. (i) this particular we are, beyond a doubt, the most backward of civilized nations. We regret that it should be necessary to repeat

this in order that such a grievous defect in our administrative mechanism may not le forgotten. It is not from one day to another that we shall reach the perfection achieved in statistics by so n any other nanons, but we must energetically set about the erection of this vast editice of experience about the erection of this vast cannet of experience and inguises. We have more than enough ability for that as we have for all else; the men will appear for the occasion if once their assistance is required. We have no statisticians so far because we have no statistics. The population of Brazil is a mystery; the percentage of increase in population is a mystery; our average duration of life is a mystery. In every branch of statistics we are groping about in the dark; all our procedure totter on the insecure foundation of more supposition and conjecture. And for this reason only 100 often authority is wanting for argument, and argument for authority,

sarily and largely dependent upon statistics for the information demanded by merchants and capitalists who have business relations in this country. But where can we procure them? There is not one reliable source of information in the whole country ontside the special records kept in certain mercantile counting rooms. There is not a single custom house in the country which keeps an accurate and full record of imports and exports. There is not a single public department whose secords are full and reliable. And there is not a single newspaper whose statistical work can be accepted without question. The Jornal is perfectly right in saying that Brazil is "the most backward of civilized nations' in this respect, but we are inclined to doubt the conclusion that this is due wholly to administrative neglect. The government is simply the exponent of the people, and if the people are careless and neglectful in these matters, then little else can be expected from their rulers. Our readers will recall our criticisms of last year upon the gross inaccuracies in the annual report of the Associação Commercial of this city—the leading commercial organization in the These inaccuracies were never empire. corrected, nor was one single explanation offered. And thus far this year no commercial report for last year has appeared. Our readers will also recall our repeated corrections of the Journal's commercial reports-even to the simple processes of addition and multiplication. If then, the leading commercial association and the leading commercial newspaper are capable of deliberately publishing grossly inaccurate statistics, what can we expect from the professional politicians who compose the government, What is needed is a patient and painstaking application to business on the part of the people as preliminary to the training of statisticians. The Janual says: "We have no statsticians because we have no statisties:" but this is an inversion of terms. It is the statistician who creates the statistics and notas the Janual implies; and it is a proper attention to details, accuracy in mathematical calculation, and a faculty for deduction which makes the statistician. The government may well create a bureau of statistics, but if the work is to drag along from five to ten years behind time, and if it is to be filled with all kinds of errors from those of calculation to those of the printing office, what good can it do? Surely enough the government may compel the publication of those coffee speculation figures of Ex-Minister Affonso Celso, and the prompt fulfilment of such laws as those of the registry of slaves, vital statistics, etc.; but that is really only half the work. And then, as to those vital statistics, will the Jornal tell us what the government has ever done about that civil registry law? Let our colleague tell the government how many years this law bas been waiting for regulations and enforcement. In the cases referred to, our colleague is perfectly right; but these are only a fraction of the total. The census of 1872 was grossly defective in execution, and its results are practically worthless. 'The commercial statistics are some seven years behind the time, are bulky in worthless details, and, are wholly destitute of compact results and deductions upon which business men rely. The non-fulfilment of the slave matriculation of 1871-73 is a black disgrace, not only because of its non-compliance with the law but because the law declared all non-matriculated slaves free. The lack of vital statistics and of eductional statistics have operated most injuriously to the country. And the lack of commercial statistics leaves the door open for all kinds of pyrotechnic legislation and infinite injury to they are the indispensible barometers by which the progress of a people is measured. Let us have fuller and better statistics by all means-and let us hope that the statistical rennaissance will begin in the office of the Jornal do Commercio itself.

#### OFFICIAL PESTHOUSES.

Quis custodict ipsos enstodes?

In connection with the passage of the regular annual budget containing the usual appropriation for "soccorros publicos," the following extracts from a morning journal of this city will possess a peculiar interest. There is and always has been more or less complaint about the care of the public streets, about the efficiency of the sewers and about such pest-holes of filth and disease as the stables and corticos located within the limits of the city. In all these cases there is always more or less cause growing out of difficulties and defects of construction, and of the criminal greed of private individuals. To protect the public against the natural results of these evils, the government is very often compelled to take arbitrary measures for their restriction or suppression. In the case in hand, however, and in matters which must come under official observation every play in the year, we find a state of things so criminally bad, that no possible excuse can be found for its existence. Humanity and common decency are both trampled upon in this shameled proceeding. And when it is remembered that this matter has been going on for years -from the very beginning, perhaps- and that the lives of hundreds of prisoners, innocent as well as criminal, have been put into jeopardy through exposure to all this filth, the public may well be astounded. Such gross indifference to the most ordinary requirements of civilized life is simply unparalleled. It is a disgrace which will cling to the police administration of this city for all The case, as taken from the Guzeta de Noticias, is as follows:

From the Gazeta de Noticias, November 6th.

The medical commission of the 2nd district of the narish of S. Antonio, in the course of its last round of inspection, paid a visit to the central police station for the purpose of examining its scrupulousness and care in matters relating to hygiene

Unfortunately, though the member of the com-mission found in that department the greatest sernpulousness in observing the various articles of the law, they could not recognise that it evinced equal respect for the various hygienic precepts recommended by science.

The look-up of the central police station, the very heart of the police, of its principal department, of its emporium, was simply filthy. It looked rather as if it had been inhabited by pigs, instead of being a place reserved for human beings. If any one wanted to order a painter to depict a squalid scene in which dirt and filth were the beginning and the end, no better place could be chosen for the desired inspiration.

No one has any idea, and we sincerely, believe one is desirous of acquiring an intimate knowledge of what the lock-up really is

The sanitary committee who visited it, limited its investigations to the existence of 12 persons in custody in one cramped room, without air and without light, but in which nevertheless there was a

that anyone, simply detained on remand, is perforce taken to that place, and it is there that he has to await patiently the verdict either for bis punishment or clearing of his character, as-sociated with specimens of every class, in a place cold and damp, and, hesides all this, in full view of

- what we have already mentioned?

Really, we can only ask one layor of the minister of justice:

that his excellency should himself go to the police lock-up - just to see what it is.

From the Gazeta de Nelicias, November 7th.

Vesterday we received from the sanitary commission of the 2nd district of the parish of Santo Antonio, a communication relating to what we had published respecting its visit to the central police station.

The president of the commission not only states that our description of that establishment is perfeely correct, but adds some particulars which are further corroborative of our suggestion that the minister of justice should himself pay the place The description of what the sanitary commission saw in the lock-up is perfectly disgusting.

In the most cramped of cells, without either light or ventilation, ten to a dozen people huddled to-gether round a filthy, exposed privy, from which,

besides an intelerable stench, there issued notions establations, the germs of every kind of disease. Not even a slender thread of water to wash that place, used by the prisoners in each other's presence, with swinish pruniscuousness, and in all the shannelessness entailed by its position!

prismers The prisoners have no air; yet those detained sometimes spend an entire doy and night in this place—time sufficient to punge themselves of all the crimes they may have committed, or at least to catch those diseases which, like capital punishment, shall send them to the tomb.

The slaves' prisan is horrible. These poor

wietches have not even a hench to test upon! Vet dirtier and filther than the other places (if comparisons in such cases are possible) the slaves live in it in a sort of martyrdom, suffering beforehand the penalty which probably no one would have the courage to inflict on them afterwards.

Standing up, leaning against the walls, or scated the damp and cold floor, alongside the fetid on the damp and cold floor, alongside the felid privy, some dozen slaves are there crowded together in a space where six could scarce find

The commission assured us that fully five years ago they had called attention to this state of affairs, and had begged that the hygicinic conditions necessary in these prisons should be complied with.

Their complaints have been useless, and every

day that passes is one stone more towards the erec-tion of that temple of dirt and filth.

On their last visit the commission begged that at least water should be laid on to the closers and that these should be desinfected daily, since their removal from their present position seemed to be

entirely impossible.

Once more we insist that the government should take steps to enable the chief of police to remove the lock-up cells from the Rua do Lavradio, or at least to see that they agree more with bygienic needs and the commonest feelings of humanity

If this state of things is to continue let us he logical: let us change the name of police station to that of human shambles. For there people are not only kept under arrest: -but ileath is dealt out to

We heartily agree with every word the Gazela says; and our colleague might have added that if the money spent on expeditions to observe the transit of Venus and squandered yearly on the Ypanema ironworks were devoted to the reform of this and other kindred and crying abuses to which we could point it would be far more creditable to the country than any glory to be reaped in the scientific world. The ordinary decencies of life are those which should command our care and attention before all else. Public health, the elevation of the masses, the material development of the country, education-all these are necessities which no government can afford to overlook.

# THE NEW JOINT STOCK COMPLINIES

LAW NO. 3,150, OF NOVEMBER 41H, 1882

Article i.—Joint-stock companies or associa-tions, whether their object he commercial or civil. may be established without authorization

All of these societies are regulated by this law Section 1. - Banks of circulation e lished without the previous legislative authorization of the government.

2. The organization of the following will continue to depend on the authorization of the goveroment:

tst.--Religious associations and emporation 2nd .- Annuity associations (monte-pres), relief associations (montes de soverro), pawn associa-tions (montes de piedade), savings banks and mutual insurance associations; 3rd.—Joint-stock companies that have for their

object the traffic or supply of alimentary products

Foreign joint-stock companies will also continue to depend on the authorization of the government operate in the empire.

ARTICLE 11.—Joint-stock companies or asso

tions shall be designated either by a particular denomination or by the designation of their object. The designation or denomination must be dif-ferent from that of any other association. If it is

identical or similar, so as to cause error or mistake, any person interested has the right to have it modified, or to bring action for damages due to such identity or similarity.

Soc. 1.—They are not allowed to have a firm

Sec. 2.—Shareholders are only responsible for the part of the capital represented by the shares for which they have subscribed, or that are granted to them.

Sec. 3. -Questions relative to the existence of the companies, to the rights and obligations of the sharehablers between themselves or hetween them and the society, to the dissolution, liquidation and division, are of the exclusive jurisdiction of the

er. III. - Joint-stock companies can not be definitely constituted until all the capital stock has been subscribed and a tenth part of the value of each share has been deposited in money in some hank, or in the liand of some responsible person chosen by a majority of the subscribers. Fur the formation of joint-stock companies the

association of al least seven incorporators is essential.

Ser. 1.-Joint-stock companies or associations may be constituted:

tst.-Either by a public document signed hy all the subscribers, which shall contain:

The declaration of the wish to form the

The rules or statutes by which it is to be

The transcription of the certificate of deposit

of the tenth part of the capital stock.

2nd. Or, by a deliberation of the general assembly, taken in confountly with Art. XV § 4. the statutes previously signed by all the sub-scribers being presented and read and the doc-nment of deposit of the tenth part of the capital being exhibited.

Soc. 2.—Estrance contributions or payments that consist not of money, but of property, things or tights, can only be admitted upon the value for which they may be estimated by three arbitrators elected by the general assembly of the sbareholders at its first meeting.

The joint stock association will not be reputed as legally constituted except after the said valuation

has been approved by the general assembly.

In the case of extensive fraud or damage the arbitrators shall be responsible for the resulting lusses and damages.

Sec. g, -1 is allowable, after the association is constituted, to establish any consistent advantage in a part of the nett results in favor of the lounders, or third parties, who have contributed with services for the hormation of the association.

See 4.—Joint-stock association, properly constituted can not enter upon their functions, or practice validly any act except after the registry in the junto commercial or, where none exists, in the mortgage registry of the commerci.

1st. - The contract or statutes of the association 2nd.—A list of names of the subscribers, with an entry of the number of shares and the install-ments of each;

3rd.-The certificate of deposit of the tenth

part of the capital; -The minutes of the organization of the general assembly and the nomination of the ministrators

. 5.-Before the companies enter upon their lunctions, there should be published, under the same prescription of the preceding paragraph, in the newspapers of the judicial circuit or of the nearest place, and repul lished in the Durio Official, in the capital of the empire, and in the journal that pub-ishes the official acts of the government in the provinces, the statutes or instrument of confra association, with a declaration of the date in which they were registered and of the names, occupations and residence of the administrators.

In the increase of the contract of the seat of the association shall be registered a copy of the journal in which the said publications, and those treated of in Art. VI are made, it being permitted to any person whatsoever to read them and obtain

ART. IV.—No contract or operation and oman certificates on payment of the respective cost.

ART. IV.—No contract or operation on account of the company or association shall take place except after it shall have been constituted according to the form determined in the preceding article and after the formalities of §§ 4 and 5 of the said article shall have been fulfilled.

ART. V .- The acts anterior to the legal con-ART. V.—The acts anterior to the fedfilment of the formalities of §§ 4 and 5 of Art. III shall be on the responsibility of its founders or administrators, except in case, the association having been con-stituted the manual association having been constituted, the general assembly assume the responsibility of such acts.

poissonry or such acces.

The founders are jointly responsible to the interested parties for the losses or damages resulting from the non-observance of the prescriptions of this law, relative to the conditions and constitution of the companies (Arts. H and HII).

ART. VI.—Subject to the publicity required by Art. III. 48 at and 5 modes meaning of being in.

Art. III, §§ 4 and 5, under penalty of being invalid against third parties, are the acts relative to:

-The alteration of the statutes; 2nd. -The increase of capital;

The capital stock can only be increased in case of the insufficiency of the subscribed capital, extension of works, or the amplification of the company's services and operations.

301.—The continuation of the company after the expiration of its term; 40b.—The dissolution before the expiration of

its term;

5th.—The mode of liquidation.

The lack of registry and publicity can not be lack of registry and publicity can not be list shareholders, alleged by the association, or by its shareholders, anleged by the association, or by its snarehold as against third parties.

Provided always; the joint-stock company

association which is constituted without the requirements and the formalities of Art. III & 1 and 2, is de pleno jure null.

ART. VII.-The capital slock shall be divided into shares, and these may be subdivided in equal fractions which, united in number equivalent to the share, confer the same rights as an entire share.

Sec. 1.—The shares shall be in the name of the

bolder until they are fully paid up, after which they may be converted into titles to hearer, by means of endorsement, according as may have been stipulated in the statutes.

Sec. 2.—The shares can only be negotiated after the fifth part of its value has been realized. responsibility of the transferrer with the company in case of its becoming insolvent, shall subsist, however, for the amount that is lacking to complete the full value of the transferred shares, there remaining to the said transferrer the right to have the respective imdemnification from the person to whom he has made the transfer and of the sub-

sequent transferrees, who are jointly responsible.

The responsibility of the transferrer is limited to the term of five years, counting from the publication of the transfer

Each of the transfer.  $Sec_3$ .—There shall be at the seat of the company a book of registry, legally opened and closed, rubricated and stamped, according to Art. 13 of the commercial code (codigo commercial) in which shall be inscribed:

tst.—The name of each shareholder, with an entry of the number of his shares;

2nd .- The declaration of the ealls of eapital realized.

The transferences of shares, with the respective date, signed by the transferrer and transferree, or by their legal powers of attorney; 4th.—The conversion of the shares into titles

to bearer. 4.-The mortgage of shares in the name of See: 4.—The mortgage of states in the name of the holder may be effected by a declaration in the record of the transfer: that of shares to bearer and of those transferrable by endorsement by the form established in Arts. 271 and 272 of the

Commercial Code. The execution of the mortgage does not suspend the exercise of the rights of the shareholder

ART. VIII.—Every share is indivisable with reference to the association.

When one of these titles helongs to diverse persons the association will suspend the exercise of the rights inherent in such titles until a single

person is designated as sole proprietor.

ART. IX.—Join! stock companies or associations shall be administered by officers elected for a limited term, who may he recalled, re-elected, share-holders or non-shareholders, paid or gratuitous, but no incumbency shall exceed the term of six years.

If not otherwise stipulated in the statutes or If not otherwise superaced in the contract of association, the administrators can appoint agents to aid them in the daily management of the affairs of the company, being in

every case responsible for the acts of such agents.

ART. X.—The number, recompense, appointment, duration, dismission, substitution and attributes of the administrators of the association shall be fixed in the statutes or contract of association.

Sir. 1.-Unless Otherwise established in the statutes

1st .- The administrators in charge and the auditors shall, in case of vacancy in the office of administrator, appoint a substitute fro ten, the definite appointment being made by the general assembly at its first meeting after the vacancy

occurs; 2nd.—The administrators shall be considered as vested with powers to practice all acts of administration relative to the ends and objects of the association and to represent it in all judicial proceedings.
The administrators can not:

he administrators can not:

a) Make terms, renounce rights, mort-gage or pledge the property of the association;
b) Contract obligations and alienate property or rights, except if these acts are included in the operations that form the object of the association.

Sec. 2.—The administrators shall not contract, either severally or jointly, a personal obligation in the contracts or operations that they realize in the exercise of their office.

Sec. 3.—The administrators, before entering upon their official duties, shall be obliged to give security for the responsibility of their management, with

The security shall be made a record in the book of registry, the shares, if payable to hearer, heing deposited in the treasury of the association, or with person designated by the general assembly

the person designated by the general assembly. This guarantee can be given by any shareholder in favor of the administrator.

See  $\mu$ —The percentage which may be due to the administrators, founders, or any employees of the association, shall be taken from the nett profits after deducting the part destined to form the

The administrators are responsible: ART. XI. To the association for negligence, fault or

ART.

a) To the association for negligence, fault or fraud in the discharge of their instructions;

b) To the association and to prejudiced third parties for going heyard their instructions;

c) To the association and to prejudiced third parties jointly for infractions of the present law and the statutes.

and the statutes.

Provided always; the shareholder has always
the right of action competent for collecting from the
administrators the losses and damages resulting from the violation of this law and of the statutes

The said action may be proposed jointly by two or more shareholders.

ART, XII.—The administrator who has interests opposed to those of the conjuny in any Insiness operation, can not take part in the deliherations respecting it, and shall be obliged to give the necessary notice to the other administrators, a declaration of which shall be recorded in the minutes of the sessions.

the case above mentioned, the deliberation shall be taken by the remaining administrators and by the auditors, hy a majority rote.

XIII.-The administrators who, in the ART. ATTI.—The administration and alisence of an inventory, or by means of a fraudolent inventory, shall distribute unwarranted dividends, shall be personally obliged to restore to the treasury of the company the amount of the said dividends and shall ubject besides to the criminal penalties which

In the case of insolvency of the association, the shareholders who may have received unwarrantable dividently shall be subsidiarily obliged to restore them, it being however allowable for them to allege beneficio de ordem.

This obligation shall cease in the term of five years, counted from the date of distribution of such dividends.

invidences. Provided always; only the nett profits resulting from the operations effectively concluded in the semester, can form part of the thyidends of

joint-stock companies.

ART. XIV.—The general assembly shall annually appoint three or more auditors, shareholders or non-shareholders, who shall give an opinion on the business and operations of the following year, taking as a base the halance sheet, inventury and accounts of the administration.

accounts of the administration.

Sec. 1.—The delilieration of the general assembly, approving the balance sheet and accounts, shall be null unless preceded by the report of the auditors.

Sec. 2.—H auditors are not appointed, if they do not accept the charge, or if they are imperied from acting, it may be competent to the president of the livest commercial and where there is some to the junta commercial and, where there is none, to the juiz commercial of the circuit, on the petition of any of the administrators, to appoint who shall

any of the administrators, to appoint who shall substitute them or serve during their disability.

Sv. 3.—The auditors have the right during the trimester preceding the ordinary remion of the general assembly, to examine the books, to rerify the state of the cash and of current obligations, to require information of the administrators in regard to the operations of the association, and to convoke extraordinarily the general assembly.

Sv. 4.—The practical results of the responsibility of the auditors towards the association shall be

Sw. 4.→ The practical results on the responsibility of the auditors towards the association shall be determined by the regulations of the mandate.

ART. XV.—There shall be a general assembly every year, the reunion of which shall be fixed in the statutes and always announced 15 days beforehand by the public press.

Sec. 1. -In this reunion the anditors' report shall he read, and the balance-sheet, accounts and in ventory shall be presented, discussed and approved. Sec. 2.—The general assembly shall be composed of a number of shareholders that represents at least

of a number of anteriories and represents a ward of fourth part of the capital stock.

Sec. 3.—If this number does not come together, a new reunion shall be convoked by means of an nouncements in the newspapers, it being declared nouncements in the not appear will be taken what-ever may be the amount of capital represented by the shareholders present.

Sec. 4.—The general assembly, however, that has to deliberate on the cases of Arts. 1H and VI, to be validly constituted, requires a number of shareholders that represents at least two-thirds of

the capital stock. neither the first nor the second reunion, the number of shareholders required in this paragraph shall appear, a third shall be convoked with the declaration that the assembly will deliberate

the number of shares that may be specified in the awhatever may be the amount of capital represented the convocation in this case shall be made by letter.

The deliberations of the general assembly, in the

case of this paragraph as well as in that of  $\S 2$ , shall be taken by a majority of the shareholders present. Sec. 5.—The motire shall always be announced for the extraordinary comocation of a general

assembly.

Sec. 6.—The order to be idiserved in the rein ions of the general assemidy, the number of shares necessary to be admitted to vote in the general assembly and the number of rotes to which each shareholder is entitled in proportion to the number of shares that he possesses, shall be determined in

of shares that he possesses, sharing the determinent in the statutes.

See, 7.—Every shareholder has the right to he present at the remnions of the general assembly and to discuss, the natter subject to deliberation, eren fanoigh he may no; be entitled to a vote, through possessing the number of shares required by

the statutes.

See, 8.—For the election of administrators and employees of the association, and for the deliberations of any nature, rotes by power of attorney, with special powers, shall be admitted, purified that these nowers are not conferred on administrators

and auditors.

Sec. 9.—The general assembly shall always be controlled whenever it is required by seven or more shareholders, provided that they represent at least a third part of the paid-up capital. The motives of the confocation shall be given

and the convocation can be made by the reclaim ing shareholders themselves, if the administrators and hoard of auditors refuse to do it.

In the cases in which the law or the statutes determine a remion of the general assumbly to be e pedient, it shall be permitted to any shareholder, case the confucation is retarded for more than two months, to petition the juiz commercial of the place to authorize him to do it.

In the announcements for the said convocation

shall be declared the name of the judge who amhor-ized it and the date of the dispatch.

Sec. 10. - In the general assembly, administrators can not vote to approve their ladance sheets, accounts and inventories; auditors, their reports; and the shareholders the valuation of their partions or any adrantages stipulated in the statutes or contract of association.

ART, XVI.—One month before the ordinary

meeting of the general assembly there shall be deposited in the office (secretaria) of the juntas commerciaes, or, where there are none, in the office of clerk of the commercial court (carbrio do escrição do juizo do commercia, cand shall be open to the examination of the shareholders who may desire to consult them:

Ist.—A copy of the inventory, containing the indication of the ralnes, fixed and murable, of the association and of all delits for or against ssociation;

2nd. - A copy of the list of shareholders with the number of shares held by each and the state of the payments on them.

r. - At the same time shall be published in the public journals, the transfers of shares realized during the year, the balance-sheet showing in brief the state of the association, and the report of the public response to the pu the auditors.

So: 2.-Fifteen days after the meeting of the general assembly the minutes of the same shall also he published in the public journals.

also be published in the public journals.

Sec. 3.—To any person who may require it shall be given, without mighty as to its object, certificates of the acts registered according to Art. III, § 5, and of the list of shareholders (No. 2 of this

article.)

ART. XVII.—Joint-stock companies or associa

tions may be dissolved: 1st.—By the assent of all the shareholders;

2nd .- By the deliberation of the general as-

sembly;

3rd.—By the expiration of its term;

5th.—By the expiration of its shareholders to a number inferior in seven. In this case the number inferior in seven. In this case the association will only be considered as dissolved, il during the term of six months the legal number is not completed;

For the acts that the company may practice after the number of shareholders is reduced to less than seven the administrators, and shareholders shall be seven the administrators and successful action of six months the legal number is not completed. 6th.—On its heing shown that it is impossible for the company to fulfall its embs. In the case of the loss of half the capital stock,

the administrators should consult the general as-sembly in regard to the convenience of an anticipated liquidation.

In the case, however, of the loss being of two-thirds of the capital, any shareholder may ask for a judicial liquidation of the association.

XVIII. - Joint-stock companies and associations shall not be subject to bankruptcy of its rep-resentatives and shareholders for crimes personally

committed against the associations or third parties, ART. XIX.—The dispositions of the commercial code relative to hankruptcy in the civil and administrative part are applicable to the forced liquidation of joint-stock companies with the alterans stated in Arts. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 ami 25

5cc, A.—The liquidation can only be declared:
18t.—By means of a petition of the association or of some shareholder in the cases of Art. XVII Nos. 8 and 6, last part, accompanied by the balance-sheet and inventory;

and.—By means of the petition of one or more creditors, accompanied by the respective justification, in the case of cessation of paraments of debts

of determined value and fully due.

An appeal (aggrees de petição), may be made from the sentence that decrees the liquidation.

Sec. 2.-- Aside from the case of a cessation of

parments, the liquidation may be made anrically Art. XX.—The liquidation being declared by sentence of the just commercial, he shall appoint from among the five largest creditors two assig-nces whose functions shall continue until the ereditors shall have deliberated on the composition that may be offered them or on the definite liquida-

The assignees appointed should take possession the assignees appointed as about take possession of the patrimony of the association to preserve it, under the penalties established for receiverships, and shall only exercise acts of simple administration.

Sec 2.- It is incumbert on them to proceed at once, his means of experts, to a halance and in-rentury of the association, or the verification of both, if they have already been made

ART, XXI.—The *jniz commercial* on receiving the halance and inventory: which shall be accompanied by a report of the assignees in the causes which occasioned the liquidation of the company of association, shall convoke the creditors by advertisements, with sufficient time, taking distance into consideration, for the convocation to come to the knowledge of alisent creditors, to deliberate on the composition or liquidation.

Provided always; The deliberation to be valid must be taken in the same terms prescribed by law for the rallidity of compositions presented in

meess of hankrupter.
Agr. XXII.--The meeting of creditors becomes unnecessary, if the representative of the company or association present to the juis commercial a written composition granted by the number of creditors required in the preceding paragraph. Once that this composition is approved, as well as that which may have been considered in a meet-ing of the creditors, it becomes binding on all the en ditors.

ART. XXIII .- A composition may be made a any stage of the liquidation, even though it may that it is granted in the terms of the last paragraph of Art. 21

ART, XXIV.—The composition being refused or rescinded, the inquidation shall proceed to its final solution, the appointed assignees serving with full powers, though these may be dismissed on the petinumber and amount, of the creditors.

Art. XXV.—The creditors representing two-

thirds of the credits can

-Continue the husiness of the company of association;

and - Cede it to another commany already existing, or that may be formed for this end.

ART. XXVI.—There shall be subject to the nalty of a fine from 200\$000 to 5,010\$000:

1st.—Founders of associations who, in the formation of them, fail to observe the formalities prescribed in Art. III, its paragraphs and nom-

2nd.—Administrators who, having been ap-pointed in the public instrument of formation pointed in the public instrument of formation of the association, or at the general meeting of shareholders treated of in No. 2 of §1. Art. III, fail to observe the prescriptions of § 4 and its numbers and § 5, of the said Art. III; 301.—Administrators who do not comply with the dispositions of Art. VI and its numbers, the disposition of Art. XII and of Act. XV, omitting to complete the order of the preliment product a combined to the order of the preliment product a combined to the order of the preliment product a combined to the order of the preliment product a combined to the order of the preliment product a combined to the order of the preliment product a combined to the order of the preliment product a combined to the order of the preliment product and the preliment prelim

to convoke the ordinary general assembly at the time marked by the statutes;

4th.—Administrators who violate the disposi-

tons of Art. XVI and its paragraphs;

5th.—Administrators who emit obligations to
bearer in controvention to the dispositions of

Art. NXVII.—There shall be subject to the dispositions of § 4 of Art. 264 of the criminal code. 1st-Administrators who infringe the prescriptions of Art. XXXI;

2nd-Administrators, or managers, who dis-

tribute unwarranted dividends (Art. 13);
3rd—Administrators who, to guarantee credits
of the association, accept in pledge the shares of the said association

Provided always; The auditors who fail to denounce in their annual report (Art. 14) the distribu-tion of unwarranted dividends, and any other frauds practiced in the course of the year and discernable

in the hooks and papers, subject to their examination, shall be held as accomplices of the authors of these offenses, and as such shall be punished. ART. XXVIII.—In the case of the dissolution

of the joint stock company by insolvency or cessation of payments, the administrators or managers who abstract the hooks of the said company, inutilize them or after their contents; those who divert or conceal a part of the assets; and those who in pul-lic instruments, private alconnents or in balance sheets, recognize the association as elebtor to sum that are not really awad, shall likewise be punished by the penalties of Art. 204 of the Criminal Code. Art. XXIX.—Theorimes treated of in Art. 20

shall be prosecuted according to the prescriptions of Arts, 47 and 48 of decree No. 4,824, of November 22ml, 1871, and judged by the juic de directo of the comarca, with the legal appeals.

ART, XXXI.—Juint-stuck associations are prohi-

bited from buying and selling their own shares,

This probabilition does not apply to the funding of the shares, provided that it is done trith funds that may be dispused in for that purpose.

ART, XXXII. - Joint-stock associations are nermitted to contract brans of money by means of emissions of obligations to bearer,

Sec. 1.—The amount of the loan can never exceed

the total annum of the capital stock.

So: 2.—The holders of ubligations can appoint an auditor who shall act conjointly with those treat ed of in Art. 14 and shall have the same attributes, Sec. 3.—The said hulder of obligations may artend

the general assembly and take part in the discussions, but without a deliberative rate,

Arr. XXXIII.—The dispusitions of §§ 1, 2 and

3 of Art. 2. Art. 6 and its numbers, 68 1 and 2 of 3 of Mr. 2, Art. 6 and its numbers, §§ 1 and 2 of Arts, 16, 11, 13, 17 and 18 to 26, inclusive, Nos, 184, 2nd and 3rd of Art. 27, Arts, 28, 31 and 32; and six months after the publication of this haw, those of \$3 of Art. 7, and those of Arts, 12, 14, 15, and 16, No. 3 of Art. 2, and of Art, 27, its numhers and paragraphs—are applicable to existing

nt-stuck associations. ART.XXXIV.—The dispositions of this law do not comprehend mutual aid societies, mor the liter ary, scientific, political and beneralent societies that do not take the joint-stock form. The said societies can be instructed without previous authorization of the government and are regulated by the co

Partnerships with Limited Lindslite by Shape

ART, XXXV—Partnerships with (Commercial Code, Arts 31st to 314th) limited liability are permitted to divide into shares the capital with

which the partners enter.

Sec 1—In the partnerships with limited liability by shares the managers, the partners who figure in the firm name by their names, surnames or appellations, and those trhosign for the firm, unless it is expressely declared to be by power of attorney, are inintly responsible.

Sec. 2.—The names of the managers must be in dicated in the articles of partnership.

Arr. XXXV.E.—Partnerships with limited liab-ility by shares shall be founced by a public or priv-ate document, signed by all the partners, and they shall not be held as legally formed except after all the capital shall have been subscribed and a tenth part of the installments of each partner shall have been deposited in a bank, or in the hands of

a responsible person.

ART, XXXVII.—The powers of the manager. the rights of the partners as regards the deliberations and acts of fiscalization and the cases of dissolution, aside from those mentaged in art, 17th. shall be regulated in the statutes or article

agreement.

ART. XXXVIII. -- Unless the contrary is express ly stipulated:

1st.-'The general assembly can not, without express accord with the manager or managers, ratily or practice acts which interest the partnership with third parties, or which imply a change or alteration of the articles of agreement;

2nd.—In case of death, legal incapacity, or

impediment of the manager, it is competent to the auditors to appoint a temporary administrator who can only practice acts of simple administration and those that many he necessary for the preserva-

tion of the rights of the partnership;
Within the term of fifteen days from the appointment of the temporary administrator a c assembly shall be convoked to elect an active

A copy of the minutes of the session, containing the appointment of manager, shall be registered and published in conformity with §§ 4 and 5 of Art. III.

3."-Partnerships with limited liability by shares shall be dissolved by the death of any

managers, r. XXXIX.—The anditors can represent the partnerships in law in the necessary suits against the responsible partners, if the general assembly so decide, without prejudice to the right of the sleep-

ing partner.

ART. XI..—The disposition of §§ 1 and 2 of

Art, 1 of Arts. 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, and their paragraphs, and of Arts. 8th, 9th, 13rd, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th, are applicable to pattnerships with limited liability he shares.

Age: XLL—The dispositions of Art. 24th, Nos

1st, 2ml, 3rd and 4th, and 11 Arts, 27th, 3mh and 25th are also applicable to the said partnerships. Art XLH.—All dispositions to the contrary are harrly revoked.

#### Provincial Notes

-The Portuguese Siviedade de Beneficencia Santos, held a lazaar recently and realized 14,327\$ from the auction of donations.

-The president of Amazonas has charged Lient Annib M. Shar with the surrey of the Rio Urnbii from its mouth to the head of navigation,

-The Municipio, of Ararannara, São Paulo, of the 20th ultr, says that a severe hailstorm had just risitral that rirmity, and caused great alamage on the coffre plantations.

The provincial assembly of Rinde Janeiro re-opened on the 31st uh. The provincial budget was passed on the 4th inst, and was sent up for the president's signature on the 6th.

-A Portuguese merchant namud José Joaquim de S uza. Lima was found muritred in his place of business at Pirassununga, San Paulo, on the 31st September. Nothing is known of the criminals u-the ranse of the crime.

- During the imposition of a tax of 20\$ on carter by the municipal council of Santos, there was real strike in that city on the 1st inst. I naxions by law was suspended on the 3rd insta-plant ended the trouble.

-The neonle of Cammuas are indignant bream the provincial authorities did not respond promptly in their telegram for assistance. The local authorities asked for 30 soldiers, and only 12 wrie sen after a considerable delay.

—A carter was recently fined th\$ in Pernambuco because he permitted his cart to be driven by a man who had not been duly registered. Some of these blays it will take a revenue stamp and municipal license to enable a man to breathe.

-As some good people at Casa Branea looking at the court at half past four o'clack on the morning of the 23rd ult, thry felt, as thry ater, a distinct tremor of the earth. It is not the first time this phenomenon has occurred at so early an hour.

- The October receipts of the San Paulo pustoffice amounted to 6,914\$020 for the city, and 30,302\$980 throughout the whole province. For the same mouth of last year the city receipts were 6.116\$\$50, and those for the phale 27,5411\$250.

-The October expuris of coffee from Santo —The October expures at coffee from Santos, amounted to 204,032 largs, making 535,458 bags since the 1st July against 381,021 in the corresponding four months of last year. The receipts were 205,281 hags in October, making 578,649 bags since 1st

-The October receipts of the Pernambuco ter enne offices, compared with those of the same munth of 1881, were as follows:

1882

Custom broise . 1,005,451828a 1,199,741\$514 Recelection . 113,298 458 80,137 414 Consulado . 00,142 924 218,824 754

—The October recreipts of rim, potators, man-diora, thour, corn meal, beans, maize, polyallocand pinhao at the São Paulo market amounted to 329,060 liters upon which a market import tax of 658\\$132 was collected. The rate is two reis per liter. The total market taxes and rentals amounted to the sum of 1,528\$482

-The official valuation of the total exports from province of Amazonas during the fiscal rear 0-81, amounted to 8,898,061\$872, upon which export duties to the amount of 746,262\$311 were paid. The principal exput was rubber, amounting to 3,451,613 kilos, upon which the drive, exclusive of the 3 per cent, to the Amazon Nangation Co., amounted to 668,837\$223.

-There being some question about the paymen of gas bills at the S. José theatre, São Paulo, the manager of the gas company there has proposed to cut off the supply. This husiness-like proposal has out of the supply. This husiness his proposal has been opposed by the perses and people there as a violation of law. In this connection it would be instructive to know what law of Brazil compels a company to continue its service gratuitously where its bills are not paid?

—The impressible people of 850 Paulo are still in trouble with the gas company there, and are accus-ing the manager of a violation of Brazilian laws ing the manager of a violation of brazilian laus under the ible that he will be backed by the British government. The trouble arises from the tent charged for the use of meters. We think the Paulistas may rest content; the British government won't trouble itself about such small matters, although British capitalists may.

-Another serious slave revolt took place in the numicipality of S. Juão da Boa Vista, São Paulo, on the 8th inst, the scene of the aprising being the plantation of Sr. M. J. dos Santos Malheiras. The slaves first killed their overseer, and then in a hody — neer 100 in all — left the plantation. An ap-plication reas made from Calilas to the police author-ities at Campinas for aid, which was reinsed because offer a computed or and, which was removed occursed the distinguished state of adhirs at the latter place. Application was then made at Sán Paulu, and was responded to at more by the chirf of police and a force of 30 mm. The destination of the rending sharrs was not known at last accounts. The while contary is in a state of triror.

-The recent rists in Para were necesioned by a — The recent rules in rara were necessions in a dispute over the training lines of that city. By the concession of 1868, granted to J. P. Iboud, the training company of that city possesses an exclusive privilege for 30 years. In 1881 the city rouncil grantral another privilege for rectain streets in tiblation of the ald company's rights. The old company carried the question up to the provincial assembly, where a committee reported in favor of the concession of 1868, and against the ner one granted by the manicipal council. When the report came up for discussion, a mode broke up the sitting, and stoned the deputies. Up to the latest mail advices the altermen's mode had the best of it, This may be accepted as one more straw, indicating the trudracy of the times toward a general re-pudiation of all rontrarts.

### Railroad Notes

—The Campinas transmay line carried 12,000 passingers during the month of October.

—The S. Paulo transmay lines carried (00,2.89 passingers aluring the month of October, of which 7,646 nere carried grans,

The appropriation for interest un guaranteed radways for this year amounts to 1,492,187\$280, with a blank credit for deterioneirs.

-The S. Carlos do Finhal company has resolved to inverse their rapital by 2,000,000\$ to mert the

ensis of prolongation to Acaraquara and Jahul.

—The August receipts of the São Paulo railway mentral to 439,015\$130, and the expenditures to

169,351\$610, learing a surplus of 269,663\$520, —The September receipts of the "Obsteale Mines" railway amounted to 21,421\$910, and the expenditures to 13.707\$810, learing a surplus of

Owing to the arm passenger rates on the Lenpoldma rathray, the majority of the people along that line, including the most promunent planters, are more traveling second class.

-The traffic of the São Paulo railway during the ) car 1881-82 amounted to 136,096 passengers, c 233,107 trins of freight, against 135,775 passengers and 194,260 tons freight in the year 1880-81.

-Arc imperial decree of 30th all, appropriates an extraordinary stellit of 367,981\$716 to the Dom Prilro II line for the repairs, maile preessary by the heavy rams and landshifes of last. February and March

-- An imperial alectee of the ath instea privilege to Alipin Luiz Pereira da Silva for a rail ray from this rity to the foot of the Petropolis avea. The through but to Petropolis is he

-The formal inauguration of the lifst section of the liabia and Minas railway took place at Cara-trilas on the 9th instant as per aumouncement. The minister of foreign affairs and the president of Baltia nere present.

—The projects for the extensions of the Leopol-dina and "Jaiz de Fora e Pan" lurs, of Minas Geraes, involving an interest guarantee of 7 per cent, on some 16,500,000 Jave received favorable committee reports in the Minas provincial assembly.

-It is reported that the government is about to send an ragineering commission under the direction of Dr. Carlos Alberto Mursing, to surrey anew the route of the projected Madeira and Mamaré railway. The work, if it must be done, could not be entrusted to better hamls.

-An intersight in our last issue eaused us to sa that the Ouro Preto branch of the Dom Pedru II line had an appropriation of 20,000,000\$. This large sum is destined for the works of protonging the line to the Rio S. Francisco. The appropriation for the Ouro Preto branch is 600,000\$.

-The September receipts of the Paulista rail-ay amounted to 285, 349\$200, and the expenditures tii 79,659\$770, making a total receipt of 711,940\$340 and a total expenditure of 232,22n\$\$90 since the 1st July. There remains, therefore a surplus of 479,719\$450 for the lirst quarter of this year.

-The grass receipts of the São Paulo Raibray Cu. for the half year ending June 30th last amoun 2,466,648\$65m, an increase of 20 per cent. over the corresponding period of last year. The expenditures amounted to 937,110\$780. A dividend was sleelared for the half year at the rate of 13 per cent.

# LOCAL NOTES

-A slare assassinated a laborer at the tile far tory on the Illia do Governador on the night of the 2nd inst. The criminal was at once captured.

and inst. The criminal was at once captured.

—The garernment has appointed Senator Affonso
Celso upon the commission for preparing a reform
bill upon provincial and municipal government.
We shall arrait the reforms proposed by this genthman with kren interest.

—A reinforcement of 50 soldiers mas sent from this city to Sao Paulo on the 7th inst. They are placed under the orders of the provincial president, and are destined for the suppression of the slave insurrections in that proviner.

—The Russian government has nearly doubled its import duries on coffee. The news, only just received, is causing unfavorable comment. The deficiently will probably be met by another addition of no per cent, to Brazilian import duties.

 A new passenger transportation has recently - A new passenger transportation has recently liren magnitated between the rity and the suburbs of Larangeiras and Butatogo. The new company is oren maggiraten netween the rity and the andaris of harmageira and Il datago. The ritr company is rimbering a niver kind of diligence, with a street rar platform and top, and rimining mi six wheels. —A rable dispatch from New York on the 14th inst. amountees that the first arm steamer of the

American line will be launched on the 22ml inst. and nill be ready for the January rupage. The others nill be lanuarlial multin intervals of 20 days

-Orring to the crowded state of the Gambio hospital, the ministre of empire has instructed the bourd of health to send small pix pairints across the bay to the Inrajida hospital. The deaths at the latter place are not included in the returns for

-We see by a table of clusies on enffectleried by rations rountries, published by the Correst Panhatano, that the United States imposes a dutr of 12 per cent, We were under the impression that coffe the United States firm of all duty. Will the just hook this matter up? Will the Correle

—We learn from the Journal do Commercio than the number of deaths from small-pox during the last half of October has 28, which was an increase of 61 over the proceeding half month. And yet, the formal thinks that the government is the most backmanl in the world in the matter of statistics.

-A recent letter from Dr. André Reliniques, who is so well known to many of our readers, states that he is pleasantly located in London in a promunent ringingue's office, and that his health is improved. He intends to tringin there for time in unler to effectually re-restablish his health

hefore returning to Brazil.

—In view of the clamor against the restored prices of gas in this rity, it is interesting to note that these objectionable rates are the identical ones granted to a prominent. Brazilian years ago, at the time the privilege was first taken out. The micro are certainly high, but it should not be wholly forgotten who made them so,

—The pulice inquiry into the murder of Corputal Juan Piaz de Laz in Rua Taylor, on the night all the 19th all, has altermined that the crime treas committed by five of his commandes—uro responsa and three privates. The weapons used nere a sword stick and a heavy walking stick, soldiers have been held for trial.

-The government has instructed engineer Julio Rery to report upon the proposal of Messis A. E. Hargreaves and José Antonio Moreira Filho for the improvement of Lagoa Rollrigues de Froitas. The plan presented is for the removal of the said liars which close communication between the lake and the sea by the use of the hydraulic system

--At the municipal council of the 13th insta Alderman Mahrimi Rvis proposed that the government should declare the subsoil of the city as municipal property, and that the gas company should be required to pay the city So reis per linear meter for its use, and a license for every exerca-tion made. Verily, the noires are abroad! In-tending contractors nill the nell to consider all these things.

-The October number of the London Chambe of Commerce Journal has just been received. Be sides the large amount of information from all parts which is usually combined into its eclumns, this number of the Journal contains a full report of the Gloucester meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, which will be of special interest to the commercial classe

-fn miticing the slave revolt near Campinas —fa muticing the slave revolt near Campinas, Son Paulo, on the 1st inst., the Diartie do Blazil speaks if it as the fatal result of that "cursed propaganila," abolition. One colleague seems in have no blea that it is the legitimate fruit of that monstrous crime, slavery; and that it is but the beginning of the eml. The Diartie has had no sympathy for the inhappy slave—anti even when he has suffered torture and death from the hand of an unfeeling master. Now that the slave proposes to stand it no longer, our colleague primptly finds his tongue and cries out against the natural outcome of all these many years of crime and suffering. -The Park and Santos customhouses have been

elevated to the first rank.

—The Ipanema iron foundly gets an appropriation of 312,040\$000 this year.

of 312.040/gmo this year.

—The total amount appropriated for steamship subsidies this year is 32.265,600/8000.

—The \*\*Trent due Economistra has reappeared, and is breafter to be published trice a mouth.

—The Octuber receips of the custom house of this city amounted to 3.665,0938577, against 3.553.
22.831/8 in the same period of last year.

this city annuntral to 3,605,993\\$577, against 5,553-225\\$18 in the same period of last year.

—The total amount appropriated for this year's interest charge on the Brazilian public debt, hoth internal and external is 41,179,708\\$000,...

—The French stemmer La France entered this port on the 4th inst. with 1,500 emigrants, over 1,000 of which were bound for Buenos Aires.

-A stare woman named Petronilla presented herself at the 4th police station on the 12th inst. complaining of her master's cruelty. She had a heavy black and chain factured to her right ankle. We ask the Diario's attention to this case.

An expedition is organizing in France under —An expedition is organizing in France uniter M. Guierre for the purpose of securing the remains of M. Cercaux and continuing the explorations of that unfortunate scientist. M. Guierre was an additionarial of M. Cercaux in the Franco-Prussian

-We are indebted to Messis. 11. Larming (&Co. for ropies of their well-known and asyful counting-room lunds, for 1883—Guia do Rio de Fancio, and the Memorial Fluminence de Commercie. The first is indispensibly in every business house, through its lists of streets, it general directory of public departments, edifices, parks, triegraphs, traumars and steamship companies, and its inrali-able information on all matters relating to the postoffice, the payment of faxes, bulidays, court sittings, rtc. The Memorial includes the Gust in connection with a counting-room diary, thus making it a highly useful book for every mercantile house.

The imperial inalget for 1882-83, which was sauctioned on the 30th all., estimates the receipts for the year at 128,950, 7008, and the expenditures, eveluding all sperial credits, at 129,823,825\$144. The supplementary credits specified amount in 34.485,222\$267, besides open regulas for 35 separate 54-03,2222-07, testies open realist for 33, separate times which will require anywhere from 5,000,0008 to oper 100,000,0008. The specified railway rapital on which guaranties are authorized amount in over 45,000,0008, not including the special laws for the Mograma extension of 7.000,000\$\text{k}, and the D. Polro II extrusion (state line) of 20,000,000\$\text{k}. We infer, also, that in aloes not include the special right of 5,000,000 roted for the nary.

#### COMMERCIAL

Bank rate of exchange on London to day. 2 15 recent value of the Brazilian mil cris trapeer 20 feets of the do in U.S. 20 coin at \$4,50 per £1 sig. 4100cts coin at \$4,50 per £1 sig. 4100cts correctly (tapeer). 2 2500 Control Correctly (tapeer). 1 11 in

#### EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

Nov. 4—The market to-day opened in the same conditions in which it closed yesterday, the banks drawing at 21 416 on bankers and at 21% on head office, but after nicidally the official rate was roised to 21%. Private paper was precolored at 21%-21 716. Novereigns closed at 11%-22 at 716 on the residual of 11%-21 716. Novereigns closed at 11%-22 at 716 private paper, with very fulle business foliage. So, endings sold at 11%-24 castle to reverse the private paper with very fulle business foliage. So, endings sold at 11%-24 castle to reverse the private paper and the private paper manuscripts at 21% and 24%-24% of the private paper and socious where effected at 21%-21 716 on London, 42%-24% of Prance and 540 on Hamburg. Some business was absended in 12% paper in France at 447 and 44%-24% of Prance and 540 on Hamburg. Some business was absended in 12% on France and 540 on Hamburg, fauling few takens, 11% on France and 540 on Hamburg, fauling few takens, 11% on France and 540 on Hamburg, fauling few takens, 11% on France and 540 on Hamburg, fauling few takens, 11% on France and 540 on Hamburg, fauling few takens, 11% on France, Sowering would at 11% of bank paper the New London Hamburg due in 11% of bank paper the New London Hamb drawing at 21% for bank paper the New London Hamb drawing at 21% on head office, barries and some guiteral in all the banks, and at the close bank paper the head office was obtainable at 21%. Private paper was angulated at 21% of banks, and at the close bank paper taked and 11% of paper and 11% of banks and at 11% of banks and one at 11% of banks and at 11% of banks and one at 11% of bank

6		THE RIO
Nov. 14.—To-day the banks opened at 21 7/1 rate soon after to 21½ but finding tew tak	6 raising their	Nov. 6. 95 Six per cent apolices
paper is no negotiable at 215%.		5 National Loan of r868
- The October receipts of the Santos custor pared with the same month of last year, were as i		160 Banco Industrial 250 000
188:	1881	10 Pastoril Agricola 45 000
1mports	250:543\$101	12 Companhia Telephonica
Exports	376(\$29 555 27:388 552	140 Banco do Brazil hyp. n. with June coupons 93 %
Extraordinary 609 832	1:007 437	50 União dos Lavradores hyp. notes 82 % 70 710 Banco Predial, hyp. notes without interest 76 % 76
Deposits	2:024 534	Nov. 7.
Total 765:067\$590  Mesa de rendas	659:875\$379	16 Provincial apolices of 500\$ 102 10
-The goods despatched for export at the Rio during the month of October were as follows:	custom house	75 Integridade Insurance
	oparat trina	10 Companhia Agricola Pastoril
Sugar	61,018 000	29 Banco Predial hypoth. n. without int 76 % 76 717 Baneo do Brazil hyp. n. with Dec. coupons 96 %
Hides		Nov. 8. 217 Six per cent apolices
Tapioca 28 packages Tapioca 517 barrels	32,269 400 5,464 000 4,620 000 4,188 000	600\$ do of small amounts
Hoins	1,250 000	3,000\$ do National loan of 1868 1,285 000   8 Provincial apolices of 500\$ 102 0
	10,439,514 280	15 Garantia Insurance 170 000
-The 535,280 bags of coffee had the followings United States	Patie	9 Santa Izabel Rio Preto R.R 185 000
United States	34,905,0720 39,599,840 95,953,720 81,521,520	10 Companhia Telephonica
River Plate 4,286 Valpanaizo 200	3,840,000	70 Banco Predial hyp notes without int 76 lo
	55,820 200	78 Petropolis R.R [outs, s ]
the value having been assessed as follows:	kilo	40 Six per cent apolices
337,655 bags at 314 reis per	,	179 Banco do Brazil 298 000 100 Carris Villa Isabel 255 000
BANK OF BRAZIL	.80.	20 Companhia Telephonica 200 000
BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31ts. ASSETS.	, 1552,	70 Macahé e Campos debentures 94 "lo
Commercial Department:		156 Santo Antonio de Padua debentures 202 000 19 Baneo Prediai hypoth. n 76 °lo
Bills discounted: National Treasury bills	31,370,000\$000	50 Grão Pará RR2nd serie (outsid s.) 215 000
Bills with two resident endorsers	5,483,309 538	Nov. 10. 51 Six per cent apolices
Bills secured by collaterals:		700\$ do of small amounts
By Commercial documents	130,700 000 222,011 000	1 Carris Villa Izabel 250 000
Securities in liquidation	1,139,238 389 556,214 497	10 Grão Pará RR. 18t. serie
Sundries, balances of various accounts Bills receivable	971,467 005	last day of transfer
National Treasury account current	18,081,528 391 5,402,960 486	23 Macahé e Campos
Mortgage Department:		Nov. 11.
Capital account	25,187,123 925 2,441,123 340	66 Six per cent apolices
Accounts Current, gunranteed:	16,793,966 073	130 Panco do Brazil for Nov. 20. 298 000 17 Docas D. Pedre II . 135 000
uundry loansLoans to Provincial governments	664,781 408	100 do 136 000
Real Estate	2,154,153 433	200 do for last day of transfer
Public Funds	12,589,136 610	70 S. Paulo e Rio subsidiaries 70 000
Shares and debentures in various companies.  Documents deposited	2,264,682 500 53,797,432 465	33 Leopoldina debentures 193 000 100 S. Antonio de Padua debentures 202 000
São Paulo Branch:	800,000 000	35 Bancs Predial hyp notes
Capital account	79,970 000	57 Petropolis R.R. [outside sale]
Account current	2,474,982 916	WARKET REPORT.
Mortgages: Rural, at long dates	25,251,389 580	Rio de Janeiro, November 14th, 1882.
City, at long dates	3,932,499 028	Exports.
,, short ,,	142 534 080 82,551 406	Coffee.— Our last report was on the 4th. instant. Dur- ing the ten days since then the same influences have prevailed
Accounts in liquidation	862,333 300	in our market as during the preceding to days, namely a steedy increase in the receipts and a continuance of unfavor-
Percentage due on administration	39,347 720	able advices from consuming centres.
lu cash	398,409 475	Dealers have, in consequence, been compelled to reduce their currency prices about 150 16is per 10 kilos, which
Hypothecary notes	92,300 000	reduction is, however, in part counterbalanced by the rise in exchange, the sterling cost of coffee to-day showing a decline
LIABILITIES.	227,169,488 603	of 1/ to 1/3 per cwt. compared with that on the 4th. instant
Commercial Department:	33,000,000 000	The sales since that date amount to 129,980 bags, viz: 58,170 bags for United States
Capital: 165,000 shares @ Rs. 200\$000	5,274,165 510	63.010 Europe
Special ,,	2,571,605 457	4,840 Cape of Good Hope 3,060 Elsewhere
In notes of Head Bank	20,978,910 000 681,090 000	120,080 bags.
Bills payable for fixed deposits	48,05r,212 843	and me total sales since me 15. Install since in
Accounts current	23,656,915 503 6,344,322 873	67,950 bags for United States
Bills payable	632,213 893 33,797,432 463	4,840 , Cape of Good Hope
Deposits  Dividends:		3,720 ,, ENCONDE
Unclaimed dividends	100,379 610	The clearances have been:
Capital supplied by the commercial depart-	25,187,123 925	United States: bags
ment	2,441, [23 340	4 New York Ba str Ptolemy 18,256
Hypothecary Notes in circulation		
Profits in suspense		Europe:
	227, 1 59, 488 60	Nov. 2 Southampton Be sir Derwent. 13,217 2 Trieste Dan bk Anne. 4,510
E. & O. E.		4 Hamburg Gr str Petropolis (& 7720 Santos). 13, 274 4 Bremen Gr str Baltimorr. 350
Bank of Brazil, November 3rd, 1882. José Machado Coelho de Co		4 Hamburg Gr str do 4.431
Eduardo Braga,		4 Antwerp G1 str do 4.799 4 Marseille It str Colombo. 5.493
SALES OF STUCKS AND SE	ARES.	4 Trieste lt str do 3,314
Nov. 3.	1,065 00	7 Oporto & Lisbon Port bgn Lusitano 985
150 Companhia Telephonica	Dec.31. 138 00	8 London Br str Trenf. 2,250 8 Answerp Br str do 4,922
9 Banco do Brazil hypoth notes [7c].		9 Marseille Fr str Bourgogne 6,050
Nov. 4. 20 Six per cent apolices	1,066 000	ri Gibraltar f o. Nor lug Sigrlinn
2,200\$ do of small amounts	1,250 00	Elsewhere:
75 Banco do Brazil	290 oo	o to do Fr str Gironde 710
14 Catris Villa Isabel	250 00	o 12 Valparaiso Br str Aconcagua 50
50 Companhia Telephonica	205 00	19,620 hags per day
10 Banco do Brazil (outside sale)	295 00	13,478 , 1879
30 Serviços Maritimos do	245 00	12,493 1, 1877 1, 9,217 1, 1877
	205 ax	

Superior	080 — 4 200 750 — 3 810 130 — 3 270 720 — 2 930		In view of the rise in prices in the United States our market has also improved and we quote to-day 6\$4006\$500 per case
Ordinary first	720 2 030 250 2 458		for Devoe's Brilliant. Land.—No arrivals.
Ordinary second	2 180 2 450 3 90 1 300		Market firm. We quote 580 - 600 rais per lb. for George.
	per curt pe	rlb.	Rosin,No arrivals. Market unchanged at 9500ro\$000 per barrel.
Prime United States 4,250= Good ,, 3,800=	= 40/,i 8	.6ι ct=.	TurpentineNo arrivals.  Market unchanged at 479480 reis per kilo.
Fair to good , 3.550= Fair , 3.400=	36/7 7		Codfish—Arrivals: 185 cases Norwegian per <i>Resario</i> from Hamburg.  Market finn.
Good Channel	= 31/ 6	.68 ,,	We quote 25\$00026\$000 for cases and 26\$0*030\$000 for
I.ow ,, 2,200 = it o. b. ex freight and commission,		-47 // 1 <1erling	tube in retail.  CoalsArrivals:  1,017 tons per Sensuard from New Port
and at par in American gold.) Stock is estimated to-day at 387.0			1,517 with per 3 means from New Port 1,560 , Tulia from Leith. Quorations continue nominal in the absence of sales.
Since writing the above, current lowered to-day 270 reis per 10 kilo	y prices have ag	gain been o reis for	CementArrivals:  600 cases per Reserve from Hamburg.
good first, 70 reis for tegular first 70-140 reis for Capitania and Esc	to ordinary seco	end, aud	We quote:
Toyal clearances of coffee from from July 1st to C		months	German 6 300-6 500 French 7 600-8 neo
	1 1	1880	HayArrivals:  70 bales per Petropelis from Bucuos Ayres.
DESTINATION 18	52 1861		509 , Oblumpt from Rosario 784 ,, Carmela from do
New York Ba	gs. Bags. 4 815 587 860	Bugs. 572.022	453 , Thalussu from do
Hampton Roads f. o	5 725 155 764 6 580 —	201 705	1,151 , M. J. Foley from do 724 , Sharperton from do
Charleston	7 751 11 023	3 500 8 972 5 000 116 044	33? , Albert from do.  Market flat and downward tendency in prices
	6 000 9 500 9 164 104 189 3 735 27 500	7 000	Last sale was at 75 teis per kilo for Rosario.  Bran,Arrivals:
I faile.reo, our fifther	1 000 -	4.000	256 bags per Oldamet from Rosario 161 , Carmela from do
EPROPE.	3 997 736	918 213	300 , Thalassa from do 250 , Albert from ds.
Autwerr 4	0 920 54 736 1 808 68 762	54 071 37 542	r,000 , Frent from Buenos Ayres 500 , Bourgegue from do
North of Europe & Baltic	10 570 208 430 10 906 86 302 7 631 23 128	37 542 157 825 86 858 20 482 56 737	Market somewhat firmer. We quote to-day 3\$4003\$600 per hag.
Lishon L. O	7 200 33 235 399 1 658 32 508 94 069	56 737 757 8; ori	111 dian Corn.—Arrivals: 120 lags per Bourgague from River Plate.
	15 951 570 347	501 283	Market quiet We quote 4\$5004\$700 per bag.
Elseivurre Canada	659 —		Butter. Arrivals: 28 cases per Rosarie from Hamburg
River Plate & West Coast	19 002 49 033 20 555 18 210	34 292 2r 805	197 , La France from Genoa. We quote:
	50 216 67 243	56 097	French, in barrels 1\$030—/\$040 per lb. do in tius 1 100—1 220 ; Danish ; 1050—1 100 ;
Europe. 49	24 770 897 736 05 951 570 347 50 276 67 243	918 273 501 283 56 097	American, in tins 800 820
Total		475 593	BeerArrivals;
TOTAL clearances of coffee from from Jan. 1st to	Rio during the 1 Oct. 31st.	o months	691 cases and 44 barrels per Rosario from Hamburg 300 cases per Ellida from do 30 , Ptolemy from Liverpool.
	882 1881	1880	We quote:
	lags, Bags,	Bags.	Tenuent 5 500 6 000 Gidness Stout 7 300 7 400
UNITED STATES   1:3  New York	158,674 1,173,929 350,757 302,381	370,468	do Cavallo 7 000
Charleson	16,580 3,500 840 —	9,500 3,500	do Sundry brands 5 0006 500
Savannah	21,91; 17,729 9,502 18,045 04,110 185,471	13,58: 5,000 157,21: 7,000	
New Orleans	55,227 38,000	7,000	
	1,000 -	1,531,52	ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. NOVEMBER 3.
EUROPE Channel f. o	10,700 30,271 55,395 193,666	14,900	Rosanio - Dutch bk Oldumet; 305 tons; Mulder; 29 ds;
Antwerp	55,395 193,666 69,470 229,423 378,215 445,453 134,337 233,489	86,66	NOV. 4.  ROSARIO-Nor bk Carmela; 430 tons; Gjeruldsen; 19 ds; hay and bran to S. Hime & Zenha.
Lisbon t O	17:443 73:542 47:14" 01:185	83,57	Dutch lug Thalassa; 228 tons; Stakje: 17 ds; hay and
1	1,690 9,745 209,946 252,488		NOV. 6.
Elsewnere	4.942 1,559,262	_	Newport—Bi bk Sentuard, 667 tons: Copp. 57 ds; ceal to
Canada Cape of Good Hope River Plate & West Coast	4,042 — 81,120 90,600 40,000 44,478	65,31	Wilson Sons & Co.
1 -	125,162 135,078		as pare to er vir cross te eo.
United States	918,607 1,740,055 926,339 1.559,262 125,162 135,078	5 1,531,52 2 965,71 8 104,49	5 Rio Gas Co.
Total2,		2,601,73	to order.
Import		un the 41	ROSARIO-Sp shp Joaquin Servii; 660 tous; Roses; 24 ds; hay to J. de Souza & Co.
4th ult , consist of 4.500 barrels per Alberna			h PAYSANDI — Sp bg Guadalupe; 147 tons; Zloverus; 21 ds; jerk- ed beef to J. de Sonza & Co.
	gton from New Yo		Montevideo—Sp bgn Elperanza: 125 tons; Moss; 12 ds; ierked heef to Vincenzi Oliveira & Compos
The sales since same date have stock in first hands to-day amount	been about 3,000		nay to J de Soura & Co.
We quote to-day:			——Br bk Sharperton; 362 tons; Thomas; 17 ds; hay to J. de Souza & Co.  NOV. 11.
Richmond 181 2 2nd : Baltimore 18t	20 000-20 250 20 000-20 250		BALTIMORE—Am bk Albemaile, 382 tons Forbes; 57 ds; flour to F. Clemente & Co.
Baltimore ist  St. Louis Castilla Interior Canadian	14 000—19 500 19 500—20 000		ROSARIO-Gr bg Albert; 174 tons; hay and bran to S. Hime & Zenha.
Interior Canadian Chili	18 roo—18 500 20 500—21 000 17 000—17 500 17 500—18 000		GUALEGUAY—Sp stuk Union; 169 tons; Llegtons; 18 ds; jerk- ed beef to L, de Azevedo & Co.
River Plate Market quiet.	17 50018 00n		NOI'. 12. GENOA—It lug Vittoria C.J 239 tons; Gionetti; 124 ds; sundries to E. Cresta & Co.
Pitch Pine.—Arrivals: 262,971 feet her Live Oa	A from Pensacola		PENSA DLA—G1 bk Bessel; 458 1008; Summering; 106 ds: piac to F. Clemente & Co.
which have been sold at about 41 295,254 feet per Bessel fi	\$000 per dozen, a	nd	Rosskto-Sp bgn Europa; 204 tons; Malvaras; 26 ds; 548- dries to L. de Azevedo & Co.
which were sold before arrival.  Market firm.			SALT ISLANDPort bk Arcelina; 576 tons: Monteiro; 36 ds; salt to M. de Oliveira & Co.
white Pine.—There has market continues in a good positi	on.	als and th	Port lug d'ives; 325 tons: Conceição; 30 de; salt to C. Abranches & Co.
We quote 120—125 reis per foo: Swedish Pine,—Arrivale	t. 1:		DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.
487 dozen per The Machai which have been sold on private t			NOVEMBER 3. BALTIMORE—Am bk Alice. 512 tons. Dyer, coffee.
Market well supplied.  Spruce Pine.—No arrival	je,		PRENAMOUCO—Belg bgn Merxen; 207 tons; Poulson; ballast. S. João da Barra.—Port schr Realidader 136 tons; Navo; ballast.
Market quiet.			Salure.

NOV. 4.

Tainstre—Dati bgu Jiwer, 200 tous; Larren; coffee,
N. Youx—Am bgu Jiwer, 200 tous; Larren; coffee,
N. Youx—Am bgu Jiwer Merenwer, 523 tous; Mankis; coffee,
Paussautro—Abgu Mirére; 205 tous; Prijs; ballast,
—say big Marain Leinin; 205 tous; Prijs; ballast,
—interna v—Port big Rarrie de Lage, 205 tous; Magalihies,
hallast,
—NOV, 5.
REBERSH—16 hig Phenea, 334 tous; Heyrken; coffee,
Hullsch Standon Drig O. Mattechard; 264 tous; Le Broog,
hallast.

Prantrim co-Anst bgn Shirmintha B.; 257 tons; Snich; b'i.

Praxermin co=Aura logo Satráncha B.; 257 tong Snich; 191, AOU: 7. Non trings Ports—Gr hk Renat & Benese 367 tons. Welt-sion ralliad: NOU: 8. Octoro—Port logo Lustiture, 200 tong Piato sandries. New York—Part logo S. Lettremo; 203 tons: Monsey rose-wood.

WALLEGRAISO - Br slip Crip of Mobile 1,852 tons; Jones b'llt.

VALUERAMO— Br slip City of Mobilier 1,832 tons; Jones Billi, ACP, 9.

PPENANG—Am ble Jr. D. Piderstrop; Iones Lave; trillast, 10 acrosto Istanto—Br slip Giltoner, 17,839 tons; Firmer; blit. Agens, Haliy—It bl. Teoblehadid; 449 long Portion Bollast, Pruse ratarco—Nor ble Evitativinger, 78 long Joneser; Bill 17, 17,1118—Sp (2) (Ionegangawa 177) tons; Riera; smaller, NCP, 11.

Manufacturing and Sp. 10 across the desired for the latest tons of the Communication of the Co

MEDITHEMSHAN—Sp bgn Citalina; 174 tons Bosh, sundries, UNITED STATES—Ur shp king Crofte; 1,318 tons, Whitney, hallast.

VALPALAISO - Br bk , Warquris of Lorne, 1,161 inns, Raymond, bullast. Piers remuco... Dirtch bk Willendine; 274 tons; Kerdel; ballast

NOT: 12.
PLANABIL CO.- Port light Trichter; r80 times Sonza; studies

FREIGHTS:	

Shormers:	Siriling-1'essels !
Inution	$ \begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF

SAME	TOTAL	ENTRRFT	PROM	CIDNNIGNER
AFIKRICAN				To order. F. Clemente & Co. H. Wardin & Cir. To order F. Clemente & Co. J. & J. Paake
Ladogr	404	Sept r	Brunswick.	l'o orrier.
A J. Bunner	488	31	N. Ynrk	H Walson & Cir
Criterion	1546	Nor	Carriff	l'o order
Albemark	482		Baltimnre.	F. Clemente & Co.
BRITISH				
Sumrts	773	Ang 3	Lirerpool.	Alessagories man
Arklory	1474	2:	Cardiff	Nurrou m'w & Co
Asshur	401	2	Satilla	To order
Victing L S	482	Det 1	N Virk	M Hime & Co
Hiritress	227	. 2	Cardiff	Messageries Mar
Forest Queen	7811	2	Capr Fro.	J. Moore & Ca
Thaires	134	2	London	A. Moss & Co.
Caranjali	891	2	Glasgor	Durrier & Cn
Princelincian	772	2	N. Castle.	To order
Prince Lelewin	712	2	Greenock.	Nictheray Gas Cu.
Monnington .	1 Bioti	2	5 Cardill	D. P. H R.R.
Adelai Baker	870	2	Smiderland	Correa Parlineo &C
H. D. Trong	1544	3	Carrlist	Wilson Sons & Co
Nellie	281	NOV	Sautos	F. Clemente & Co.  S. J. Prode, C.  M. Hime & Co.  J. March & Co.  J. March & Co.  J. March & Co.  M. Hime & Co.  M. Hime & Co.  M. Hime & Co.  M. Hime & Co.  J. March & Co.  J. March & Co.  J. March & Co.  To order  To order
Seaward	667		Newport	Wilson Sors & Co.
The Macbain	78:	1	Sundscall.	Rio Cas Company
Live Oak	347		Pensacula	In order
M. J. Foley	448	r	Rosario	J. de Sanza & Co.
I The Machain  Julia Live Oak  M. J. Fuley  Sharperior  HAN1811  Conception	107	r	icosano	do
Concordia	365	Nov	Westerwick	To order
Concorlia ni Feni ni Bendrik Jan rildampi Fhalassa rightan ii Stella Lam Schwonn A. Meyer Alleri Eassel	arh	Oct.	R Arres	S. Hinn & Zenha
i ildəmpi	305	Oct. Nov	Rosario .	S. Hinre & Zenha Fo order To order
Phalassa	228			
rricionas	ras.	Sent 2	Rio Grand	For require
n Fiella	193	Oct 2	Sult Island	l'o nrder
A Almort	850	3	Alro	To puler
All ert	F74	Eov r	Rosario	S. Hrute & Zenha
All ert Erssel	4.5	r	Pensicola.	For requirs To order For repairs To order S. Hime & Zenha F. Clemente & Co
STALIAN				1
TALIAN G. Lanato Tabor	461	r)et 3	Pensarola	Fo order Messageries Mar. E. Crestin & Co.
Vumria C	210	SHV	Genga	E. Crestin & Co.
			1	
NORWEGI IN			1	
n Nordstjerwen	134	Sept r	Macáo	To order
p Telefon	1204	Oct.	Consubase	H. Williamser & C
n Kjarlan	334		Barle Main	V. M Leone & Co
Sigrliur	221	1	Christiania	U. W. Griss & Co.
n Stoca	177	2	E. Lindon	E Sclinw & Co.
Mod	519	. 2	Cardiff	Duririer & Co.
Carmela	rSt	Nirv	Rosario	S. Hime & Zenha
RIISSIAN	9.50		1	
Cigana	240	Sept 2	Soderliam	To order E. Schnw & Co H. Willamser & Co W. M. Leone & Co C. W. Gruss & Co. R. W. & De Casiro E. Schnw & Co. Durriret & Co. H. Willamsen & C. S. Hime & Zenha Larreys & Co
SECRICISH.				
Smririsii Equator Oskar	512	Oct 2	Rangoon . Kangoon .	To order
Oskar	437	Nov	Kangoon.	1 o order
SPANISH				
ır India	r82	July 2	Saljo	I. Azevedo & Co Sonza Irmão & Co Sonza & Irmão G. N. de Vincenzi I. Romaguera Io order I. Romaguera I. Romaguera
Airo	232	Silg r	Paysandi.	Sonza & Irmão
Nueva Vict'a	263	3	oll Ayres.	G. N. de Vincenzi
. Rella Subur.,	294	Sept 2	o do	To order
Mirnnela	rg8	2	Montevidé	l. Romagnem
Junnita	178	Oct r	2 Gualegua't	G N. de V. & Son
k Maria Luisa	230 ro2	2	Barcelona.	To order
p JoaquinSerra	660	Nov	Rosorio .	J. de Souza & Co.
Guadelupe	F47		Muntevole	Vincency O & Co.
k Union	r60	1	Gualeguay	L. de Aseredo & C.
n Europa	104	1	Rouno	do
PORTI'GURSE				J. Konnaguera J. Komaguera J. Komaguera J. Komaguera J. Konnaguera G. N. de V. & Soura & Co. Vincera J. de Soura & Co. Vincera J. de Soura & Co. L. de & Correta J. de Oliveira & C M. de Oliveira & C G M. de Oliveira & C C C. Abranches & C C. Abranches & C L. de Acevedo & C
Laura Norton	915	Mayr	Brunswick	I'm order.
Guadiana	416	Oct	Salt Island	M. de Oliveira & C
Andacia	657	2	Operto	M. de Oliveira & C M. de Oliveira & C M. de Oliveira & C M. de Oliveira & C. I C. Abranches & C. L. de Azevedo & C
Camponez	170	Nov	Assu	M. de Oliveira & C
Arcelina	576	1	Salt Island	C. Abranches & C.

—The British sehr, Lydia Destrell († Farweil), bound from Cardiff to Marashio with coal, went on the Cavallor red, water the Sant'Auan light. Manathio, you the right but. The captain and crew arrived in Marashio on the 16th in the hauk. It is stated by the Pale that in part, it not all, at the cargo can be sarred.

ABBUTATE

DATE	NAME	WHERK TO	FONSIGNAL TO
	Bessel 11r	London* 27d	Norton Alberta
	La France Fr	Nuples* 2 ed	Karl Valuis & C
11 3	l'erronolis Gr	River Plate: 8d	Ed. Juliuston &
	Baltimore Gr	Sautos 23lr	du du
4	Colombu L	River Plate' sri	Finita & Tarol
5	Olbers Br	Liremmil* 22d	Northin M'in &
6	Caronr Br	Porto Alegre" 11d	do
11 7	Leibnitz Br	River Plate 41	t'o
	Crrvantes Br	ilo url	do
,, 8	Trem Br	do rid	Royal Mail
8	Buurgogne Fr	rlo 4d	Karl Valais &
8	Kepler Belg	rlo 8d	Norton 14'w &
	Firscolia Br	Sautos 22lr	Hiser Wn & C
	Gironde Fr	Bordeaux* 2011	Mes ageries M
	Heori IV Fr	Smitos rd	A. Lenba & Co
ii ri	Rosario Gr	do zoli	Ed Johnston &
	Teddington Br	N York' 420	Wilson Sons &
	Acorcagna Br	Lireromol* corl	do do
	Valparaisa Br	Valparrise* r8d	da

DEPARTURES	OF	FOREIGN ST	FAMERS

D VER	NAME	WHERE FROM	CARGO
	Derwent Br Rosario Gr	Sombampton*	Sundries
11 5	Priropolis, Gr Colourbo Li	Hamburg*	Unffee Sundries
11 5	Proleiny Br	N. Yurk	Coffee
	Bessel Br	River Plate	Sundries
11 5	La France Fr	rlo	do
	Baltimore Gr	Bremen*	Coffce
n 9i	Leihnitz Br Frent Br	Southampton *	Sundries
11 30	Bourgogne Fr	Marseille*	do
	Ollrers Br	Soutos	do
11 11	Foscolia Br	N. Vork	Coffee
	Gironde Pr	River Plate	Sunrivies
p r3	Carour Br	Perto Alegre	rlır
	Heirry IV Fr	Havre*	do
	Aconeogua Br	Valpamiso*	do

\* Calling at intermediate ports.

—The British lekt, Abellit, bound from Smonsea to Mararhão with coal, went on the banks near the Saul-Anira light, Maraulino, or the 16th alt. The captain and crew escaped in a small boat. The vessel juil cargo are a until bost.

#### GOVERNMENT BONDS

RNISSIOS	CIRCULATION	FENOMINA FION				INTEREST .	NOMINAL VALUE	рептатия
		General	Apolice	, currer	ıcy	6 %c	r,065\$000	r,070\$000
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		- 0	D			11	lino doo	
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2,722,000 000	2,722,600 000	0					200 000	
21,000,000 000	16,582,000 1100	, Уанона	1 yearr o	1868,	guld		f,100 ccu	1,:85,000
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41,820,000 000	\$0,235,000 000	Nationa	Hean of	1879,	gold	412%	1,000 000	1,165\$000
1,005,000 000 p	3 4.551000 000						500 000	r, 165\$gno

#### BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

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# THE RIO NEWS

In order to determine what improvements can be effected in this journal at the opening of the ensuing year, the publisher begs that all infending new sub-scribers will send in their subscriptous at once.

To all such The News will be sent gradis for the remainder of the current year.

It is the propose of the publisher to entarge and extend the facilities of this journal, or the represent active of swing commercial interests in Brasil, just as rapidly as the support accorded will point.

#### NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

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Tueswers for treat lilitain, with whom is deposited \$70,000 sty, as additional practicion for the representatives of deceased largish yalicy-holdars:
The Rt. Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M. P., F.R.S., Ex-Minister of War.
President of the Great Westure R.R. Co., President of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.;
Frederic Francis, Esq., Director London and Courty Bank;
A. H. Philliptis, Fsq.,
Director British North America Bank.

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No. 31, Rua do Hospicio English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, L't'd. New London and Brazilian Bank, L't'd.



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RIPENOS AIRES, 9th Oztober, 1880.

I have used your Valvoline Chromometer Gli on the beatings of the Drush Dynam's Meetic Machine for the pay forting allohi, and have never used and intal gave better susfaction. Vour AA Cylimler Vitvolfre I corolder the best of all cythological corolleges.

A. H. Reifer, Electric Engracer, Brush Electric Company.

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AMERICAN GREEN CORN, preserved in tins,
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gilt goods.

gilt goods.
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Humphrey's American Specifics, Homozopathic

Pills.
AMERICAN QUININE, SANTONINE AND PODOPH-YIM PILLS.
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OLD HASH WHISKEY (ADDRESSON & Co.)

SOLE DEPOT . – <sup>7208</sup> 00c 8 500 May 1882 No. 72, Rua de S. Peáro, 1st floor.

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